BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

(CARSON	CEN' Public V	TRAL Vater Sur	WAT oply Nar	ER /	Associa	TION
	0330	2000					
Lis	t PWS ID #	s for all W	ater Sys	tems Co	vered by	this CCR	

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Data anatamana informati. /////17
	Date customers were informed: 6/1/12
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /
· 🔲	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper:
	Date Published:/_/
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: 6/1/1/2 Available & office (population 2350)
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
<u>CERTI</u>	FICATION .
the form consiste Departm	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is not with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. Water Supply

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

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CARSON CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION'S 2011 Annual Quality Drinking Water Report PWS# 0330002

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from one well that draws from the Miocene Aguifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Carson Central Water Association's assessment has been completed to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential contaminants. After receiving a moderate susceptibility rating 3 years ago, we have sealed the well head and continue monitoring any susceptible areas.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Our Board meets quarterly on the second Tuesday of the month @ 6:00 pm @ the lodge in Carson. These are open meetings and the public is welcome and encouraged to attend.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Carson Central Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	■ 1	A. 10. 11 18 18 18	inge <u>High</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfe	The state of the s	7 800 000 000 000 000	100 200			3,7421	katan telapi a	
(There is convincing evid	dence that a	ddition (of a disin	fectant	is nece	ssary for	control of n	nicrobial contaminants)
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	o	NA	·	2008		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.05	0.6	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.5	NA		2011	N	o f	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of latural deposits			
Radioactive Contamina	nts		경멸하는		Nan y							
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.035	0.784	1.035	2011	N	o E	crosion of natural deposits			
Volatile Organic Conta	minants						A. A.	ative Egypt.				
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.527	NA		2011	No		rischarge from petroleum factories; rischarge from chemical factories			
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sam Dat	- 1	# Sample exceeding A	1	Exceed:	Typical Source			
Inorganic Contaminant			<u>vvatci</u>	<u>Dai</u>		Account 1	₩.	<u> </u>	1 Syptem Source			
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	0.001 2009		0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.6	200)9	0 No		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits			
Unit Descriptions					San A			ter gate				
Term)							Definit				
ppm				ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)								
ppb			ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)									
pCi/L	•		pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)									
NA_			NA: not applicable									
ND			ND: Not detected									
NR	 		NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.									
Important Drinking Wa		tions										
Term			Definition									
MCLG				MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.								
MCL				MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.								
TT				TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.								
AL				AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.								
Variances and Exemptions				Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.								
MRDLG				MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.								
MRDL				MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
MNR		MNR: Monitored Not Regulated										
MPL	1	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level										

Contact Name: Toni Wambolt PO Box 280, Carson, MS 39427 Phone: (601)943-5042; Fax: (601)943-5042

		RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY	,		
FIRST-CLASS MAIL US POSTAGE PAID MAILED FROM ZIP CODE PERMIT#	Billed: 06/01 After 06/15 pay 34.74 31.58 is due by 06/15	Acc# 010 39 Lamar St. Catina Owens 39 Lamar St. Carson MS 39427 Carson MS 39427 15:8	FIRST-CLASS MAIL US POSTAGE PAID MAILED FROM ZIP CODE PERMIT#	Billed: 06/01 After 06/15 pay 56.65 61.60 is due by 06/15	Acot# 012 423 S. Carson Rd. Blackmon Temple CME Church P. O. Box 118 Carson MS 39427
Carson Central Water Assn. 841 Greens Creek Rd. Carson, MS 39427 601-943-5042 OR 601-543-3127	ESIDE 369030-364550=4480 31.58	31.58 31.58 is due by 06/15 After 06/15 pay 34.74 Last Pmt \$34.89 05/12 Catina Owens SVC:04/26-05/23 (27 days) 39 Lamar St. CCR reports will be available upon request starting July 1st.	Carson Central Water Assn. 841 Greens Creek Rd. Carson, MS 39427 601-943-5042 OR 601-543-3127	WELL 1357380-1356950≃430 51.50	### TOTAL NEW CHGS 06/01 51.50 ### 51.50 is due by 06/15 After 06/15 pay 56.65 Last Pmt \$58.65 04/30 Blackmon Temple CME Church SVC:04/25-05/23 (28 days) 423 S. Carson Rd. CCR reports will be available upon request starting July 1st.
	WATER RESIDE	TOTAL NEW Acct# 010		TEMP.2 DWELL	TOTAL NEW Acot# 012
FIRST-CLASS MAIL US POSTAGE PAID MAILED FROM ZIP CODE PERMIT #	Billed: 06/01 After 06/15 pay 32,23 29.30 is due by 06/15	Acct# 006 63 Alex Daley Rd. Nathan Hall PO Box 213 Bassfield MS 39421	FIRST-CLASS MAIL US POSTAGE PAID MAILED FROM ZIP CODE PERMIT#	Billed: 06/01 After 06/15 pay 28.15 25.75 is due by 06/15	Acct# 009 30 Lamar St. Betty Berkhalter 37 Lamar St. Carson MS 39427
Carson Central Water Assn. 841 Greens Creek Rd. Carson, MS 39427 601-943-5042 OR 601-543-3127	WATER RESIDE 1071530-1068020=3511 29.30	29.30 TOTAL NEW CHGS 06/01 29.30 is due by 06/15 Acot# 006 Last Pmt \$30.00 04/13	Carson Central Water Assn. 841 Greens Creek Rd. Carson, MS 39427 601-943-5042 OR 601-543-3127	WATER RESIDE 986780-986530=250 25.75	25.75 is due by 06/15 Acot# 009 After 06/15 pay 28.15 Last Pmt \$50.00 04/27 Betty Berkhalter SVC:04/25-05/23 (28 days) 30 Lamar St. CCR reports will be available upon request starting July 1st.